

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY

ALEXANDRIA:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1858.

We have accounts of the adjournment of what is called the "S UTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION," recently held at Montgomery, Alabama. To its praise, be it said, it prevented the passage of some obnoxious resolutions-but further than that, we are afraid, still are, too seriously affected by the late renothing in its favor can justly be affirmed. Considering what has passed, it may well be doubted if these Conventions have not done much more barm than good. Certainly, they have effected nothing practical for the benefit of the South-and the pleasure of social intercourse amongst the members, is the only offset for the exhibition of divided counsels, adverse views, and, in many instances, mischievous debate. It is this last time, and who now has him in very manifest, too, that, regularly, a spirit charge, is Major R eter of the Army-who adverse to the union of the States is display ed by some of those who attend these meetings, creating distrust as to the objects contemplated. No wonder, then, that in the South generally, and, in Virginia especially, public sentiment is beginning to express itself against the necessity or propriety of holding any more "Southern Commercial Conventions." It is seen that they neither propose nor effect measures suitable for the wants of the times in the South. We have no doubt, but that a majority of their members are actuated by patriotic views, and desire to do something for the benefit of the public. But, it is, also, beyond a doubt. that, bitherto, they have failed to fulfil their own wishes, or realize the expectations of the people. It would be as well, therefore, if, by general consent, it should be determined that we have seen the last of these annual convocations-or, at least, that they should not again assemble unless under different auspices, of different materials, and for the accomplishment of some specified and universally approved object.

In reference to the proposition for the revival of the Slave Trade, we believe the Union is cutirely correct, when it expresses its belief, that "if there were any mode of taking the sentiment of the country, the South would be found to be even more averse to the measure than the North. The South, which has never shown itself actuated by the auri sacra fames, could never consent to infeet their community with troops of wild and gi bbering negroes, for the sake of profits, current advices through official channels; for which they would not avail themselves of even if they had them at command. If, contrary to all probability or even possibility, the proposition were ever seriously brought finally passed in the Senate, (as already men- at Sagua la Grande, and to the just expecta- achievements at Contreras, and many other forward in Congress, to re-open the slave tioned) on Wednesday, by the following vote: trade, we are entirely confident that the traffic would again receive even a more uncompromising opposition from the South than from the North, just as it did while the Tennessee, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, question of abolishing the traffic was formerly before the country."

It will be seen by an abstract of the papers sent to the Senate, on Wednesday, by the President, relative to the search of American vessels by British Cruisers in the neighborbood of Cubs, that our minister in London has been directed to make the proper representations and demand for reparation to the British government, and our ships-ofwar in the Gulf have been ordered to render full protection to our merchant vessels in that

The HAIL STORM of last week devastated a large tract of country in Virginia, and extended far down in the Northern Neck .-Spotsylvania, Stafford, King George, and Westmoreland counties especially sufferedthe mills dame, fences, and crops, being extensively injured, and damage done to buildings. It will be seen, that in Maryland, in Prince Georges, Charles, Calvert, and Talbot counties the hurricane was very severe and destructive.

Mr. Boyce, from the House select commitmittee on the tariff and the navigation laws, has made a report against indirect taxation and in favor of free trade, arguing that a protective policy should be abandoned, and that the lower taxes should be on articles of necessity, and the highest on luxuries. In regard to the navigation laws, the committee propose that the restrictions should be removed. Mr. Garnett does not concur in all the conclusions of the committee.

We observe that several of the newspaper statements regarding the recent British ou rages have already been greatly modified by individual accounts, among which is the report of Captain Gage, of the bark W. H. Chandler, and Captain Rawley, of the brig Martha Gilchrist.

We have received Leonard Scott & Co's republication of the last number of the London Quarterly Review. It contains articles on Dr. Johnson, Italian Tours, English Agriculture, Michael Angelo, Public Speaking, Siege of Lucknow, France, &c. Received and furnished to subscribers by Robt. Bell, Agent for the Reprints.

The Staunton Spectator says :- "Owing to the continued wet weather in this section of St. James street and returned, in the precountry, many of farmers have not yet fin- sence of thousands of spectators. After crosished planting corn. No damage was done to the growing crop by the recent bail storms."

A London letter reports that the recent heavy payments of the silk bouses were well met. The Bank lost considerable bullion during the week-a million and a balf-which upon a rope where he remained stretched for went to Paris.

Judge Loring has entered on his duties as Chief Justice of the Court of Claims.

The Turkish Admiral is on a visit to Bos-

The Treasury Department has applied to Congress for a new Loan. In the Senate, on Wednesday, the VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the present condition of the finances; which was referred to the Committee on Finance. The lows: Secretary recommends that authority be given to the department to supply any deficiencies that may arise in meeting the demands upon the treasury for an additional ten years, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. He also says that he does not recommend any measure for increased taxation; that it would be unwise at this time to attempt a modification of the tariff of 1857 for the reasons given in the annual report to Congress; that sufficient time has not elapsed to test the effects of this act upon the revenue, considering the condition of the country during the period of its operation; that peither the receipts nor expenditures of the goverament should be estimated for the future upon the basis of its present receipts and expenditures, since the former bave been, and vulsion to justify a policy of legislation based upon a probable continuance of this state of things for any considerable period of time .-The Secretary further expresses the opinion that in order to meet the current expendi-

ceipte into the treasury, estimated upon the rapid revival of trade and business. The Lynchburg Virginian says:--"The agent who negotiated with Billy Bowlegs. tribes west of Arkansas for many years, and is thoroughly familiar with all the babits, thoughts, and aspirations of the red men of the forest. He is the gentleman whom Albert Pike has immortalized in his song of the "Fine Old Arkansas Gentleman." If there is a man in the Union who knows bow to manage Billy, it is Major Rector. Gen. Harney tried it in Florida, but Billy outwitted him at every turn. On one occasion, when Harney was in active pursuit of him, Billy sent bim the following significant message: "If Harney catch Billy, Billy hang. It Billy catch Harney, Harney hang" If Rector ly catch Harney, Harney bang" should not be able to transpiant "General Wm. Cruikshanks," as Billy facetiously styles himself, to the Western wilds, we shall conclude that it is an impossible undertaking-and the Florida War will have to be declared en permanence."

The Union distrusts the telegraphic news which announces the capitulation of the Mormons, and the establishment of peace in Kane, who is but a private person, having no commission of any sort from the government, has succeeded, through his mysterious personthat people to invite Governor Commings to Salt Like City, and to recognize his official authority. If this te so, and Governor Cummings has actually proceeded to the Mormon city, some armistice or truce may bereafter result from bis presence in the city; but it is aitogether improbable that the war has come to the sudden and abrupt termination announced by the telegraph. These advices, through private channels, it must be remembered, are unaccompanied, as usual, by conno confirmation has been received of them by the government.

YEAS .- Messrs Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hammond, Henderson, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson, of New Jersey, Toombs, Wright, and Yulee-30. NAYS .- Messrs. Allen, Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doo little, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, King. Seward, Shields

Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Wade and Wilson ABSENT OR NOT VOTING-Messrs. Bates. Cameron, Fitch, Green, Kennedy, Reid, Thompson of Kentucky, and Trumbull-8.

The steamer Fulton, from Sauthampton, with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst., (anticipated) has arrived at New York. The London Times contains the official list of officers killed and wounded in the seige of Lucknow. There were nineteen killed, fortyeight wounded. Among the passengers by the Fulton are J. N. Bonaparte, and N. Berry, the latter bearer of dispatches.

The Landon Times speaks rather approvingly of the extension of the United States southwardly; and thinks that the absorption of Central America by the Americans cannot be long delayed, and that annexation will be a great improvement upon its present position. The Times also thinks that there will be more opposition to such annexation at home than abroad.

The Southern Convention.

We have no disposition to underrate the importance of the deliberations of intelligent and patriotic men assembled in any quarter of the Union for lawful and laudable purposes. It is not possible that such a disposi tion could actuate the present writer in regard to the convention of southern men now assembled in Montgomery, Alabama. Yet we are sure that we express the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of the southern people no less than of the northern, when we confess our utter disappointment at the results of the "Southern Commercial Conventions" which have been annually held for several years past, in the chief southern We doubt if a single railroad, a single ship, or a single dollar of additional wealth, has resulted as the peculiar product of these conventions. We have no doubt that good has resulted from the mere social reunion of citizens and interchange of opinion between intelligent minds gathered together from various quarters of a great section of the Union; but farther than the merc benefits that come of social ini-course and attrition, we danie finere has been any good result whatever .- Union.

Perilous Feat.

At Montreal, on Thursday evening last, a tight-rope dancer, named Antoine Delave, walked the length of a rope stretched from the third stories of two buildings, across Great ing for the first time, he appeared somewhat exhausted, but prepared to recross. When about two yards over the rope, he grew elightly agitated, and was about to make a false step; the crowd below were alarmed for his safety, but he preserved his balance with one foot, and instantly recovering, threw himself a few minutes. With great agility he soon regained his upright position; but instead of going forward he retreated slowly backwards, and leaned against the wall. He then advanced, and without making a false step, reached the opposite window, amid the marmest plaudits of the crowd.

Search and Selsure of American Yessels. The President transmitted on Wednesday

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. Washington, 18tu May, 1858. loan not exceeding fifteen millions of dollars, cases of the forcible detention and search of of the army of Utah was earnestly solicited to be negotiated for a period not more than American vessels by British armed ships-of- by him. When remonstrated with by his war in the Gulf of Mexico and in the adjacent friends on the danger of such service to one seas. In every case where these reports have in his condition, his invariable reply was, come to the knowledge of this Department, that he could not die in a better place-at his application has been made immediately to post-"with harness on." His ardent patria view to make it the subject of reclamation declined. He was indeed importunate in list, are herewith transmitted, for your information, as well as for your prompt action. When others are received, you shall, in like manner, be furnished with copies, that you mirable military qualities. may be kept advised of the progress of these assaults upon our national rights.

In addition to these aggressions upon the high sear, another indefensible act of violence tures, it is not prudent to rely upon the re-Grande, in the Island of Cuba. The statedetails of this transaction, but no authentic against this search of American vessels by

should receive just compensation.

The bill repealing the Fishing Bounties was tion of Lord Malmesbury to the occurrences tions of the United States that the measures | brilliant feats of arms and military skill | than our forefathers guaranteed to us, and | press or the people, in opposition to our nament upon this occasion will be such as to who love to dwell upon the achievements of than that. If there is to be a disseverance the Democratic party. Can it be, it asks, mark with its displeasure the conduct of the our countrymen. officer whose proceedings have given a serious cause of offence to a friendly power, and to General Smith was appointed to the coloneley, loyal; recollect that suspicion begets resentprevent a similar interference hereafter. I am, sir, vour ob't. serv't., LEW. CASS.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, esq , &c., & , &c. A report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated the 19th inst., states that the United States steamer Fulton, Lieut Almy commanding, has been ordered to cruise on the north side of the coast of Cuba, or such other porof-war of any other nation. Orders have also been given for the immediate preparation of the razee sloop Savannab, at New York, and the brig Dolphin at Boston, to join the the neighborhood of Cuba; and the steam as the flag-ship of the Mediterranean squadflag in those waters, and to protect at all times the persons and property of American

citizens. General Cass, on the 12-h instant, instructs attention of the British government to the

will make known to you another outrage had a lathe attached, on which was a wagon committed against the rights of the United States by a British armed vessel, which calls for the immediate attention of the British

"I am persuaded that if the occurrences took place as they are stated, the conduct of the British officer will be disavowed and condemned.

"I beg you would communicate to Lord Malmesbury the earnest desire of the President that this practice, which seems to become more prevalent, of detaining and searching American vessels, should be discontinued, and that the most peremptory orders for that purpose should be given and enforced. Such a measure is called for by important considerations, which will readily occur to you. While this government is determined to use all proper exertions for the suppression of the slave trade, it is not less desirous United States upon the ocean should be preobjects of the vojage of the Cortez, if she erpool. had papers showing her American abaracter, she was subject nettier to search nor captura by the British cruiser. I do not doubt but the facts reported will be fully investiga- Governor has issued a proclamation abnounted by order of the British government, and proper measures taken to prevent the recur-

rence of a similar act hereafter. "I call your attention, also, to the circumstances reported by the cousul-general at Havans, showing the existence of a kind of police system by which American vessels in that port are watched and interfered with, mesbury, with a view to the correction of back in distress.

A Child's Idea. A little girl of this town having heard a great deal of talk about the candidates run-ning for the various county offices, very art-lessly expressed the wish that they would run by her house, as she was extremely anxious MEN, from 18 to 25 years of age. None but o see them. We hope some of our friends those of good character and dark complexion will accommodate her .-- Staunton Spectator. will suit.

Union-street.

Death of Gen. Persifer F. Smith, The telegraph appounces a great loss to to the Senate, in response to a resolution of the army and the nation. General Persifer "Southern Commercial Convention," we find that body, several official papers, relating to P. Smith died at Leavenworth, on Sunday, a subject that is now engrossing attention 16th May. He left here a month ago in feethroughout the country. The report of the ble health, but with the hope that travel and Secretary of State to the President is as fol- change of air would produce a reaction in a system long wors by disease. This hope was in some degree realized, and until a few SIR: Since my despatch No. 103, of the days before his decease there was a visible 12th instent, various statement have been improvement in his condition. The appointmade in the public papers, showing other ment of General Smith to the chief command the proper collecter to procure from the cap- otism and military spirit grew stronger and tain a particular account of the outrage, with brighter as his physical system and vigor upon the British government. Answers to his solicitations for the difficult and laborsome of these applications have been received, jour service, to which he has been orand copies of them, agreeably to the annexed | dered by the government, in the hope cherished by his triends, that such service would improve his health, and with an unbounded confidence in his wisdom, judgment, and ad-

General Smith, at the time of his death.

citizen of that State, the late Judge Smith. against several of our merchant vessels, said On acriving at manhood he removed to New to be eleven in number, by forcible entry and Orleans, where he passed the greater part of examination, has been committed by a British his life, filling many civil and judicial offices armed steamer, in the harbor of Sagua la in that city with great credit and distinction. Throughout his whole life-even during his ments in the public journals contain the judicial services - his leading passion was for arm , his taste was ever decidedly military. report on the subject has yet reached the De- For a long time he commanded a very brilpartment, with the exception of a letter from liant volunteer company and battalion; and the Consul-General of the United States at was never happier than when he could ex-Havana, of which I transmit you a copy. change the ermine for the military garb .has been Indian Agent among the civilized Proper measures have been taken to procure His first service, however, in the field, was all the necessary information, which will be rendered during the Seminole war, when obeforwarded to you as soon as it reaches here. dient to the call of General Gaines, he raised When all the facts are ascertained, proper a few regiments of volunteers, and with inrepresentations will be made, without delay, credible rapidity marched to the scene of the to the government of Her Catholic Majesty | war, and participated in a very brilliant and efficient manner in the most trops events of the nava! farce of another power within the that long and vexations contest. It was on territorial jurisdiction of Spain. The United this occasion he attracted the special atten-States are attisfied that the government of tion of Generals Gaines, Scott, and Taylor, that country will adopt the most efficient and received their confidence, which he ever measures to protect their vessels resorting to afterwards retained. On the conclusion of the Spanish ports, from lawless violence .- this service he resumed his judicial functions Such protection they are entitled to, and if it in New Orleans. In the midst of these duis not found elsewhere, it must be found in ties, in the spring of 1846, the news of the the power of their own country. I am not alarming situation of Gen. Taylor on the informed whether any injury was sustained Rio Grande, when pursued by Arista and in consequence of the proceedings against Amoudia with overwhelming forces, reached these vessels. If there were, it will be ex- New Orleans, and fired the military arder of pected that it be made good by the Spanish Gen. Smith to such a degree that he abangovernment itself, or by means of its inter- doned a most lucrative and valuable office. osition with the government of Great Britain. and proceeded to organize a large force of These flagrant violations of the rights of volunteers to reinforce Gen. Taylor It was the United States bave excited a deep feeling by the express wish of Gen. Taylor that this through the country, and have attracted the command was given to Gen. Smith. The reattention of both houses of Congress. Their salt of his labors in the organization of this continuance cannot fail to produce the most force exhibits the most wonderful instance Utah. It is not improbable, it says, that Mr. serious effects upon the relations of the two in our history of the military resources and countries. The President confidently be- spirit of our people, as well as of the high lieves that the British naval officers, in the | qualities of this gallant officer. In six weeks' adoption of these high-handed measures, time five regiments, all equipped and in an have acted without the authority, and have experient state of organization, were on their al relations with the Mormons, in inducing misunderstood the views, of their govern- way to join Gen. Taylor. Gen. Smith took ment. But it is not the less due to the the field at the head of this force, which was United States that their conduct should be double the whole army of Gen. Taylor .disavowed, and peremptory orders issued, to | This timely reinforcement enabled the latter prevent the recurrence of similar proceedings | General to proceed more rapidly and vigohereafter. You will communicate to the rously in the capture and occupation of the Earl of Malmesbury the earnest expectation | Mexican territory along the Rio Grande, of the President that this subject should re- and on the forward march into the interior ceive the immediate attention of her Britan of the country. When the volunteers were nic Majesty's government, and that the offi- disbanded, General Smith was retained in cers who have been guilty of these outrages | the army as one of the head brigadier geneshould be held properly responsible for their rals; and then for the first time in 1847 enconduct, and that, where pecuniary injuries | tered upon the life which he had so long dehave been suffereed, the interested parties sired, as a regular professional soldier. His ry of her illustrious heroes, and abdicate the osophical disquisition upon the difference becareer in the stormy scenes of the campaigns | proud position she now occupies in the antween the Democracy and their opposition You will also invite the particular atten- up the valley of Mexico, his brilliant strate- nals of our country. The true position of brethren of the South. It says it has often Trapper, who spurns the restraints of civilizations of the south. gy and daring in the effective and splendid

> On the organization of the mounted rifles, and when the new brigadier generalship was created, during the late administration, he received the commission to fill it.

General Smith leaves a widow, and a son by his first wife, now a distinguished physi-

cian of New Orleans. The prominent features of General Smith's character were great tact, excellent judgtions as may be deemed necessary for the ment, the most agreeable and impressive protection of American vessels on the high manner, full of simplicity, and sincerity, seas from search or detention by the vessels- and intense military enthusiasm and ardor.

-- Union. Something New. We witnessed, a few days ago, on Main home squadron for the purpose of cruising in street a model machine in motion, which to us was something entirely new. It occupied frigate Wabash now fitting out at New York a space of about a yard in length and a foot was quietly sleeping on a sofa within the bar or more in breadth, and is what we term a ron, has been directed en route to show her Cold Water Engine. It was put in motion carefully pushed from his brow, and his arm by water from a piece of hose attached to a carelessly thrown over the back of his head hydrapt at the corner of Main and Water Streets, the water entering a brass tube at the top and passing down into other cham-Mr. Dallas our minister at London, to call the bers attached to the main receiver, and operating in a manner unperceived, andaggressions complained of. The letter is as which we cannot describe. It had a tiston term districts of the State that boarts of the one inch in diameter, and a nine-inch fly-"The accompanying papers, copies of the wheel, -- the piston rod operating precisely originals of which have just been received, like that of a steam engine. This small affair hub 8 inches in diameter, turning with two or three hundred revolutions in a minute, and which such force as to admit the application of a gouge for turning the hub. invention is designed to supersede all other applications of cold water power; and the inventor (Mr. Kells Hord) assures us that it to wake up a sleeping member, or for the will give at least four times the power acquired by the application of the same quantity of water in any other way, and will combine cheapness with other advantages. For mills on small streams of water, it is peculiarly adapted, if the inventor's estimates are correct in regard to the extent of its tors were all directed to the luxurious sofa, power-and he is undoubtedly a gentleman and when the sleeper did wake, his first yawn of fine mechanical mind .-- Winchester Virg.

Telegraphic Despatches.

New Orleans, May 18 -- The exports of cotton from this port to Great Britain duthat the just immunity of the vessels of the ring the week were 8,000 bales, and to France 5.500. From Mobile the exports du- not to be so vehement in his declamation, lest served. Whatever may have been the true ring the week were 6,000 bales-all to Liv- he should wake up those energetic members

> HARRISBURG, May 19 .- The State canals were formally transferred to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company to-day. The cing the fact.

NEW HAVEN, May 19 .- Rev. H. R. Hosington, for many years a missionary in India, died suddenly at Centre Brook, in this State, on Sunday. Norrolk, May 19 .- Bark Traveller, 35

days from Rio, with coffee, for Norfolk, arand have to request that you will bring the rived in Hampton Roads to-day. The schoonmatter to the attention of the Earl of Mal- er Brunette, hence for Providence, has put Oswego, May 18 .- The Canadian authori-

ties have reduced the toils on the Weiland

canal one-third-to commence to-day.

Persons having such Slaves for sale, who pre-NOTATOES .- A lot of prime Jersey Mercer fer selecting the purchaser who will hold them POTATOES, just received, and for sale by for his own use, will address the undersigned, ADDISON, WALLACE & CO., at Chantilly P. O., Fairfax County, Va. S. T. STUART. ap 30-eo3m

Proposed Revival of the Stave Trade. In the reported proceedings of the late an abstract of the speech of Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, in opposition to the proposition to

revive the Slave Trade. Mr. PRYOR said: This proposition, if endorsed, would shock the moral sentiment of Christendom. Some may say they do not care for that. But we of the South who profess to be Christians should endeavor, if possible, without sacrificing rights, to seek rather to propitiate the moral sentiment of Christendom. He was not willing to throw the gauntlet in the face of the Christian world. He was very much governed by consideration of policy. And Look at England with her Coolies, and France with her spprentices. The dispatch from our Minister in France shows a goadual amelioration in sentiment upon this subject. We should bide our time and not, by this public action, give our institutions an ir retrievable recall. Quietanon movere. Alow things to go along smoothly.

He objected to the introduction of a horde f barbarians from Africa among us. That was incompatible with the present status of slavery here. Ours is a patriarchal instiwas about sixty-five years of age. He was tution now, founded in pity and protection born in Pennsylvania, the son of an eminent on the one side, and dependence and gratitude on the other. It would become under this policy, like slavery in Cuba, where the master is forced to be cruel and stern in his government and control of slavery. It would reate a new grade of slavery, and create in the slaves we already have, a feeling of superiority that we should avoid.

In short, this proposition to revive the African Slave Trade, was purely and simply a proposition to dissolve the Union, because it cannot be carried out while the Union lasts. When that proposition is boldly and openly made, Virginia, though a border State, would not shrink from her duty. But Virginia was unwilling to put the perpetuity of this Union pon any such issue as this proposition to kidnap cannibals upon the coast of Congo a d contend with the King of Dabomey in the marts of wild Africa for the purchase of slaves there. If you intend dissolution, declare it boldly and manfully. [Applause.] Present your proposition with your preamble and resolutions, and we will meet you upon it, and either acquiesce and go with you heartily and zealously, or give our reasons for not doing so.

Mr. John A. Jones, of Georgia. Will the entleman go, now, to-day, for a dissolution the Union? [Applause.] Mr. Pryor. I am not going to take a posi-

ion outside of the Union, until I can go with a united South. Give me a case of oppression and tyranny sufficient to justify a dissolution of the Union, and give me a united South, and then I am willing to go out of the Union. [Applause]

Mr. Jones. If the gentleman waits for an undivided South, he will never go out of the

Mr. Pryor. I will not so stigmatize any State or any class of my fellow-citiz ne by believing that when a case arises sufficient justify a dissolution of the Union, any ate of the South will stand back. In no erisis has the Old Dominion been recreant to her duty. When the ball of the Revolution was set in motion in 1774, Virginia was not behind. When Jackson desired to send the Virginia was not recreant to her duty. [Ap-

plause. gentlemen must not expect of her an inordi- the planters in the track of the storm." nate enthusiasm that may be felt by others not situated as she is. But take my word for it, Virginia will not disparage the memofinal struggle, so that when it comes, the entire South may precipitate herself upon the foe, like a thunderbolt from Heaven, with irresistible effect!

Mr. Pryor spoke for nearly two hours and was listened to with marked attention.

A Sleeping Member.

Yesterday, whilst the House was in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, et gaged in the consideration of the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government, for the year ending the 30th June, 1859, it was discovered that one of the representatives of the "dear people" of the Il use. He lay at full length, his hair Suddenly the debate on the proposition to substitute a differently constructed life-boat for that now in use on the coast of New Jer sey, was interrupted by the vigorous efforts of a member from one of the wes "Hermitage" to obtain the ear of the Chairman. The perseverence of the member was rewarded, as such perseverance always is, when he moved that the enacting clause be waked up." Another member, and from another State, raised a point of order, that field chosen by the author is one of the most it was not competent for the Committee interesting that could have been selected.—

it was not competent for the Committee interesting that could have been selected.—

interesting that could have been selected. of the Whole to appoint a committee either needless to add that the point of order was the gentleman had in submitting his motion was accomplished. The eyes of the House, together with those of the straggling specta imagine his feelings, for he said not a word. Later in the day, a representative from the | kind of a circulation. pine tree State requested a gentleman who was defending the bill under consideration

who had striven so manfully the other night to procure the attendance of a quorum by arresting honorable gentlemen wherever they were to be found, and bringing them within the bar of the House. Upon waking, the gentleman again found bimself an object of wonder, and again was greeted with the laughter of his fellow-members .- Union.

OWA LANDS.-The undersigned, a resident of Fort Dodge, lowa, is now on a visit to Virginia. He attends to the locating of LAND WARRANTS, and the purchase of lands. A large portion of the best lands in lowa will be brought into market on the 14th of June next, and will afford a fine opportunity for investment Any business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to.

He refers to GRAY, MILLER & CO., Alexandria, and to Major L. T. MOORE, Winchester, Address from this time until the 25th inst , ROBERT F. GRAY.

Upperville, Fauquier Co , Va. N. B. The partnership which existed between Loudoun County, has been dissolved. my 10-eo3t

AMILY FLOUR -100 bbls. "Jonathan Ewers" "Greenway," and "Jordon" FAM-ILY FLOUR, for sale by my 13-eolm T. A. BREWIS & CO.

Violent Tornado in Marviand. A violent tornado passed through the low-er part of Prince George's county, Maryland,

on Saturday evening last, and extended through a portion of Calvert and Charles counties. Its line of destruction began, we believe, in the neighborhood of Woodville, at which place chimnies and fences were thrown down in profusion. The steamer Planter, Capt Weems, encountered the gale at Trueman's Point, on the Patuxent, and suffered treme, and we may expect to hear of cases considerable damage, with loss of life. The Captain of the Planter describes the scene at | clerk of Evansville, on yesterday from White this point as the most terrific he ever witness- River, has given us several particulars of the ed. The thick ropes fastening the steamer to state of things as they existed on the trip of the wharf were broken as if but threads-the boat driven with fearful rapidity from the sentiment of the Christian world was the shore-the furniture in the cabins tossed gradually coming round to one stand point. to and fro, and the officers and crew compelled to seek shelter below decks, from the violent hail which fell in great profusion. A number of passengers, ladies and gentlemen, water met the eye. The houses are all surhad not left the boat five minutes before the gale broke upon them. Some of the carriages were smashed to pieces, and the in- ports of the houses are hourly undermined mates narrowly escaped with their lives .--Some idea may be formed of the powers of the wind from the fact that an ox-team and in many instances, especially when far from four oxen with the driver, were raised from the ground and carried half way across the river. The driver was drowned-the oxen no opportunity of lying down, and must sufwere extricated after a considerable time - | fer from deprivation of sleep, as well as from One of the men belonging to the bost-a scarcity of food. colored man-was at the same moment seen to fail overboard, to rise no more; and after the steamer was righted, and the roll called, another one of the crew was missing. He was also drowned. The Captain says that In one place a drove of hogs swam for some at one glance he saw four large tobacco distance after the boat, evidently anxious to houses fall, crushed to atoms. We learn that on the farm of Mr. Geo. W. Morton, near Aquasco, every outhouse on the place was demolished, and we fear that great damage has been done to property in the neighborhood - Marlboro' Gazette.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN THE PATURENT .-We learn from passengers who arrived last evening in the steamer Planter, from Patuxent river, that portions of Prince George's, Calvert and Charles counties were visited on Saturday afternoon last by a tremendous thunder-storm, accompanied with rain and hail. The wind blew a hurricane. There is a great destruction of property reported. A correspondent notes the following:--Balt. Sun.

"Among the sufferers are Mr. James F. Waters, whose barn was blown down and one of his negroes reported killed; John B. Adams, barn blown down; G. W. Morton, barn blown down; Z. G. Harrison's servant struck by lightning, and a slave of Mrs. Moran reported killed. A carriage and horse, belonging to J. D. Bowling, was blown over but no lives lost, and two yoke of oxen were blown into the river. During the storm the "Planter" was lying

at Truman's Point, Calvert county. She parted her moorings, and with the greatest defficulty her bow was kept to the wind, and with a heavy steam prevented from being forced on the bank of the river. The furniture on the hurricane deck was blown into the river, and one of her bands, a colored man, was blown overboard and drowned .-The upper portion of the boat was considerably worsted, but no serious damage done to

The storm appears to have passed over Woodville, Prince George's county, and through Calvert county, towards the bay -federal troops to crush out South Carolina, At Bryantown, Charles County, bail is repor ted to have fallen to the depth of several inches, but not so heavily as at Truman's Point. But recollect that the first onset, in case of | The above losses are only a portion of the revolution, must be met by Virginia, and damage reported to have been sustained by

Why it Is. The Savannah Republican contains a philthe South was the position of defence. We been puzzled to account for the fact that ever tion, and recognizes no law but the fierce in claim nothing but our rights, nothing more ry movement in the South, whether with the of redress adopted by the British govern- are doubtless familiar to all of our readers so help us God, Virginia will never take less tional Union, has sprung from the ranks of of the Union let there be no disseverance of that the individuals who engage in these hosthe South. Believe the border States true and tile movements against the Union are wiser fluences and humanizing effects of woman's -more learned in the science of government ment. Let us collect our energies for the and political economy - more attached to, or interested in, Southern institutions -- more jealous of right or sensitive to dishonor, than population, the offspring of mixed races, con others of their fellow-citizens who were born under the same bright sky, reared under the same roofs, educated in the same schools, and who have worshipped at the same altar? That being impossible, whence, then, springs this singular and marked discrepancy between the men of the South? We subjoin its an-

"In our judgment it can only arise from ome innate, radical, and powerfully diffusive principle of destructiveness in Democracy itelf-a principle of restlessness, and change, mitted tragedies, and crimes of wild passion hat makes prejudice or self-will the govern- that can find no parallel in history, or scarcely ng principle, and not those holier rules of in fiction. Living absolutely without law, and elf-denial, cheerful submission to law, and without protection, every man is, perforce a exerence for what is right, inculcated alike law unto himself, and the rifle and the tomahank by divine injunction and the dictates of a are the only arbiters. pservative policy. It is the lack of a mighty balance wheel that turns loose the experience and talent fit him for the task of de party, restless and unrestrained, to work out picting its events. Such a man is the author of "NICK WHIFFLES;" and in this story, we the purposes of the hour, without regard to the means employed, or the consequences to

Dr. J. H. Robinson, the great story writer, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, is writing a story for the New FLES" The author brings before the reader ork Weekly, under the title of "Nick of the bill be stricken out in order that WHIFFLES, or the Trapper-Guide," which the sleeping member from Virginia might cannot fail to create an extraordinary debe waked up." Another member, and from mand for that already popular paper. The unsophistocated virtues of the life he depicts. The whole History of the Northwest is one daring so vividly painted by this skilful writer great Romance, which in the hands of a man at another, we are melted to tears by the exqui accomplishment of any other purpose. It is like Dr. Ribinson cannot fail to attract the site pathos with which some of the noblest train universal attention of the reading world .- or human nature are brought before us, and sustained; but, for all that, the object which In the particular line he has chosen, Dr. again we are convulsed with laughter by Robinson has no rival in the world of letters, and we should judge from the fact that characters—the unique offspring of a free, law the proprietor of the Weekly has secured his less, and untrammelled mode of existence a exclusive services, in addition to such writers | phase of human nature hitherto unknown to as Francis S. Smith, Mrs. Mary C. Vaughan, want of a historian. was greeted with uprorious laughter and the Helen Forest Graves, James A. Maitland, clapping of hands. We leave the reader to Augustine J. H. A. Duganne, etc., that he means to make a bold push for the tallest quire to be told that there is no man now have

Sino REWARD!—Renaway from the sub-scriber, early in January Last, a negro man named NELSON, hired of Messrs. P. M. Tabb & Son, as agents for Mr. John M. Conway,

of Stafford county.
The said negro bears no marks particularly remembered; is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of ight ginger-bread color, somewhat slew-tooted; when spoken to, speaks quickly, and is quite sprightly; sometimes calls himself Nelson Hansarg. He has a wife in Fredericksburg, it is beheved, but took up with another wongs in or near Petersburg, whom he visited during the

A reward of twenty five dollars is offered for \$1. All orders by mail must be addressed to ais apprehension if taken in Richmond, Petersurg, Alexandria, or Fredericksburg, or their inity, or within one hundred miles of Richmond, and delivered to me, or Messrs. P. M. Tabb & Son, in Richmond, or secured in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again; or fifty dollars if apprehended further North.

JOHN D. QUARLES.

Richmond, Va., my 12-2aw4wTu&F

NOR SALE.-A valuable young NEGRO MAN of good habits and disposition .-Said servant has been accustomed to house himself and his father, Dr. J. G. GRAY, of work. Any gentleman wishing a good diningroom servant would do well to purchase him. He will not be sold out of the vicinity of Alexandria Address "Advertiser," White Post P. O., Clarke County, Va. ap 21-eolm

W OOL purchased by DANIEL F. HOOE.

The Flood in the Mississippi Valley. The Memphis Appeal of the 5th inst., says: The river falls very slowly—during the twenty-four hours ending last evening it had not gone down quite two inches. The cre vasse at Barton's Landing four miles up the river on the other side, was pouring out a heavy volume of water yesterday, and will do much injury. The position of affairs dewn the river is melancholy in the exof severe distress. Mr. Thomasson, the

the boat to this city.

From Helena to White River the travel ler on the river could distinguish only one sheet of water on both sides of the river, as far as could be seen. Up the shore of White R.ver, for sixty miles, a similar stretch rounded by water which flows beneath them. Where the water runs in a current, the supsome of the houses were seen leaning over, ready to fail. The condition of the inmates neighbors, must be most deplorable. The loss of stock will be great. The cattle bare

Men were seen in dug-outs, in some places followed by the wading cattle. The men were engaged in cutting down the young outtonwood trees for the cattle to browse upon. get on the dry dock. A man was seen at Helena endeavoring to purchase a flatboat upon which to place a portion of his stock to save them from perishing. He lived back from Napoleon; but not a beat was to be get in that city. The fences, of course, are carried off for miles. Cordwood is also carried away in such abundance that the boats already find it scarce, and have to pay an ad-

DR. J. H. ROBINSON AMONG THE TRAPPERS

vanced price.

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ted Nat," etc., etc.

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refuge from the outraged laws of civilized life Nor is this rude society denied the genial in presence. Impelled by affection, hundreds of levoted women have accompanied these adven turous outcasts to this wild retreat; while th ains thousands of half-breed females, in whom the passions, the graces, and the virtues of the softer sex, are blended with the artlessness of nature, and the wild freedom of a life that

knows no conventionalities. In these reckless men, the great rival Compa nies find willing agents and unscrupulous tool once engaged in their service, but few ever re urn, or care to return, to society. Among these people are enacted deeds of rude chivalry, a rilliant and daring as any recorded of the ch valric ages. And among them, also, are com-

Here is a glorious field for a novelist whose

venture to say, that he has surpassed every for mer effort. For fidelity to nature, for graphs and dramatic force of style, and for keen delu eation of character, there are few stories in the language that can compare with "NICK WHIF in life-like action, the hardy Adventurers and the simple Natives of this magnificent region The crimes, the wrongs, the misfortunes, and humorous descriptions of eccentric and original

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